in motion by Mr. Harper, the bouse again produced trelf into a committee of the whole wase, and resumed the consideration of the anfinished order of Thursday, being the reanfinished order of Thursday, being the report of the joint committee of the Legislalatare, on the Senth Carolina Ordinance, and
the substitute proposed by Mr. Merrick, rangement for the election of Bank Direcafter some time spent therein, the appear the
ters on the part of the state, we propose
with your concurrence, to proceed at 13 o'after some time spent therein, the spene the samed the chairs when Mr. Blatemmittee chairman, reported, that the said report had, according to order, her consideration, and substitute, again procress therein, dland having made tive to sit again on Monrected him to awhich leave was granted by the hone. the house then adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 28, 1933. Mr. Johnson presented a petition of sun-dry citizens of Frederick and Baltimore counsies, praying that a law may pass, to authorise the making of a road as therein set forth.

Also, presented a petition of sundry, citizens of Fredericktown, in Frederick county,

praying a donation to a female free school.

Mr. Grove presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington country, counter to

the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, relative to water power.

And Mr. Powell presented a memorial and petition of sundry citizens of Worcester and petition of suntry cirizens of Worcester and Somerset countries, praying that an act usay pass, to authorise the appointment of commissioners, and the employment of an Hogi-tieer, to survey the route from Salisbury to the waters of the Poconoke river, in Worse sester county, with a view to the construction

of a Rail Road timeeon.

Mr. Hore presented a petition of surgly sitizens of B. timere and Historic courties. praying for a law for the erection of a bridge over the Lattle Pails of Guapowder, at or

near Baldwin's Mal.

Mr. Lantz presented a petition of sundry stockholders of the Cumberland Buck of Allegany, praying that the charter of the Bank

may rot be resisted or extended.

Mr. Weast presented a petition of William

D. Belt, of Hagerstown, in Washington county, praying for an act to authorise han to close

Selby, of the city of Baltimore, praying to be divorced from her husband James Solly.

a vinculo in trimonti.

Also, presented a memorial of Susan B icc, of the city of Baltimore, graying for a new vorce a vincula matrimonii, from ner mashand John P. Biles.
Also, presented a petition of George Gird- Will

ner, and others, of the car of Buildingere, praying for the passage of an act, to mesoporate the Fells Point Banking Institution, in and Mr. Charles, presented a polition of

randry citizenson Caroline and Dorchester counties, praying for an act to aftererstraighten a road dividing said courties.

Mr. Turner obtained leave to bring in a bill. to confirm on set pissed at December session 1831, chapter 532

Mr. Mann obtained leave to bring in a bill. to repeal an act, presed at December session 1826, chapter 200, so far as it relates to Washington county.

The Speaker laid before the house a report

of the Trustees of the Union Acade ny Woreester county, relative to the condition of said scade my.

The clerk of the senate returned the bill.

to authorize the Levy Court of Dorchester county, to purchase a piece of land for the of a public can-e-way in said county. endorsed, "will pass;" ordered, to be en

And delivered a bill, originated in and passed by the senate, entitled. An act to authorise the ciosing up of a part of Scott street, and a part of Dawson Alley in the city of Baltimore.

Also, a bill, entitled, An act to incorpo-

rate the Baltimore Eastern Savings Compa-

Mi. Turner reported a bill, for the relief of William C. Weatherby, of Baltimere Mr. Forwood reported a bill, for building

a bridge across the Little Falls of Gunpowder near Baldwin's mills; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

the city of Baltimore, and the city of Annapolis, as nearly as can be ascertained; and forthwith communicate this order by mail the amount dishersed to each respectively. to each of those gentlemen.

for the years 1828, '29, '30, '31, and 722.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee ending 80th November 1852; which was read;

On motion by Mr. Johnson, five hundred

copies ordered to be printed.

The bill reported by Mr. Heard, to authorise Clement McWilliams, of Saint Mary's county, to bring certain slaves into this state was taken up for consideration; when,

On motion by Mr. Nicols, said bill was referred to the committee on the coloured po-

Pulation.
On motion by Mr. Harris, the house took up for consideration the bill reported by Irim, to repeal an act, for the relief of Joseph Stone, and others, securities of William Williams, late sheriff and collector of Saint Mary's county, passed December ression 1831, chap. 210, and for other purposes.

The bill reported by Mr. Evans, entitled,

a further supplement to an act, empowering and directing the commissioners of Cecil county, to build two fire proof offices for the use of the clerk and register of wills, for the safe keeping of the records appertaining to their respective offices, in the town of Bikton, was taken up for consideration, read the second time and passed.
The house then adjourned.

esday, Jan 29, 1833. Mr. Gault a read, assented to, and sent to the mean of the Senate,

ters on the part of the state, we propose with your concurrence, to proceed at 12 o' clock to-day with said election. The fol lowing persons are nominated by this house.

For the Mechanic's Bank of Baltimore—

Francis Neal, and Ebenezer Finley. For the Farmers Bank of Alaryland-Niebolas Brewer, jr. and George Wells. For the Branch Bank of the Farmers Bank of Md, at Easton—James Price and Theodore It. Lockerman. For the Eikton Bank—Adam Whan.

For the Hagerstown Bank-Alexander Seill and John Walganiot.

For the Farmers and Merchants Bank o Baltimore-Allen Griffith. And we have appointed Mesers Gantt

named by your honourable body to count the ballets and report the result.

Mr. Hope presented a petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore and Harford country, praying for an act to creet a bridge across Stockholler, is entitled to Directors, in contine Little Composition Fails, that divide the formity with arrangement made with the

Mr. Weast presented a petition from sun ley civizens of Hagerstown, in Washington assess on the taxable property in said town, havet of the signate, to count the joint hallot some of mency for the purpose therein of both houses, and report the result, who the force of adverse circumstances: They tel

dr. Holmes presented a petition of Daniel Carroll, of Daldington and others, praying for an act to incorporate the South Baimore Company, for the purpose of Living ent a portion of the lands building on th middle branch of the Patapseo River, into streets, lanes and alleys, whin a view to en

Mr. Hammord presented a petition of sundry chizens of Prederick county, pray-Mr. Jenkins presented a position of Elizating for the possage of an act, authorizing the town? sale of a certain lot of ground in the town of Westminster.
Mr. Jones presented a petition of Wil-

on Moore, of Somerset county, a soldier dent respectfully invites Graduates of the revolution, praying to be placed on Institution, Gentlemen of the Board of T

and Mr. Unkefer presented a petition of dan Ospit, vrevolutionary soldier, prayto replaced on the person roll.
In thy presented a perion of sandry

zens of Battimore and Anne-Arundel unties, praying an act to regulate the in pection and measurement of time in the ciof Baltimore. Mr. Hammond presented a petition of

John Mackey and others, of Frederick county, praying that said Mockey, may be piac-I on the pension list of said county; and Mr. Duvail, of Prince Georges, present-

i a petition of Elizabeth Dixon, of Prince orges county, praying pecuniary relief.

Mr. Garrettson presented a petition of Joshua Johnson, of Kent county, praying that he may be permitted to remove certain segroes from the State of Delaware to this

Mr. Multikin presented a petition of Doct. James P Dickson, of Talbot county, guardian of Sarah Revner, a minor, praying for an act authorizing the recording of a deed. And Mr. Holmes presented a petition of sundry citizens of Biltimore county, pray ing that no division of said county may be made in relation to the proposed new county, to be styled Westminster county.

Speaker laid before the house a report of the Trustees of the Manchester United Academy or school in Baltimore county. Mr. Grove obtained leave to bring in a

supplement to an act, presed at December Session 1802, chapter SI, so far as relates to Vashington county.

Mr. Powell obtained leave to bring in a bill, to incorporate the Somerset and Worcester Rail Road Company.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, Ordered, That John Buchanan and Reverdy Johnson, Esqs. report to this General ble, But what excuse can be found for the apparent opposition manifested by the enlighted Legislature of Maryland to the dissembly, and at as carly a day as practical apparent opposition manifested by the enlighted Legislature of Maryland to the dissemination of knowledge? It cannot be, that The speaker laid before the house a report of y Johnson, Esqs. report to this General from the treasurer of the western shore, in obedience to an order of the house of the 2rd ble, the Constitution of this State, as preparinat, relative to the eggregate amount of red by them, by virtue of the ninety-fifth revenue paid into the treasury by each county, solution of December session 1825; and further ordered; that the Speaker of this house

to each of these gentlemen.

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee

Mr. Jenkins from the committee, to which was referred the bill from the senate, entitled, An act to incorporate the Baltimore Eastern Savings Company, reported the same

with an amendment.
The said bill was then read the second time, amended, and passed.

The clerk of the Senate delivered the fol lowing message. Gentlemen of the House of Delegates.

We have received your message of this day proposing to proceed to the election of Directors on the part of the state, in the several Banks of this state, in which the state are entitled to Directors, at 12 o'clock this day, and assent thereto. The senate make no further nomination to those made by you, and have appointed Messra! Hugh lett and Sappington, to join the gentlemen nominated by you.

The bill reported by Mr. Weist, to au- of the worst description, are employed as

county, to lovy a sum of money for hulld- of ability and good character may be found, ing a bridge over Little Antictam creek, in the ignorance and illiberality of the trustees

and county;
And, the bill reported by Mr. Worthington, to by out and open a new road, in Fre-Were severally taken up for consideration,

read the second time and passed.

The bill reported by Mr. Merrick, for the relief of John D. Freeman of Charles county, was taken up for consideration, when, On motion by Mr. Heard, said bill was referred to the committee on the coloured

Do motion by Mr. Compton, the bill reported by him giving compensation to ju-rors, in cases of forcible entry and detainer, was made the order of the day fer Tuesday next, the 7th just.

The unfavourable report of the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, upon the petition of Samuel Baldwin, of Prince George's county, was taken up for consideraand Johns, to join such gentlemen as may be tion, read the second time, and concurred

> The house proceeded by hallot to the ein the several Banks wherein the state as a Stockholder, is entitled to Directors, in conretired to the emterence room; before the committee returned.

The house plinare I.

Bearniand Cagette.

ANNAPOLIS: Thursday, January 31, 1833.

A CARD. Lectures on Natural Unilosophy, are in a course of delivery, at St. John's College. Some misapptehension having been cutertained as to the terms of admission, the Presi-Institution, Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, Members of the Executive and Legislature, and Ladies, to attend the Lectures free expense. Other persons who may wish to attend the course, can procure tickets of admission from the President. A Lecture may be expected on Wednesday of every week, o'clock. A. M. in the Philosophical Chamber of the College.

> For the Maryland Gazette. To Miss S-

I sought the place, the gladsome place. Where beauty reigned the queen,
Where plassure bean'd in every face,
Enchantment's sacred sheen. Fair bloom'd the angels of the scene.

Was the cause why they were seen, The cause that brought them there. Humanity her order gave,

The fair respondent came, To save the Orphan from the grave, The grave of vice and shame. Then who shall sneer at virtue a laws,

And claims it as her own? Charing her unction threw Upon a feeling heart, I from my purse my pittance drew, And f. a. ly did impart. Yet clistif hegins at home, And this I will explain, That thither would I oft'her roam One fair one's lote to gain.

Williamson's Hotel, January 30th, 1833.

For the Maryland Gazette. PUBLIC EDUCATION.

There was a time, and the inattention of a legislature to the education of the people would have been pardened, peshaps applauded—when the ignorance of the multitude was deemed necessary for the security of society, the neglect of popular education was excusa the people of Maryland are unconscious of the people of Maryland are unconscious of the advantages they might enjoy, or of the ad-ditional strength and honour they might ob-tain, by a greater encouragement of educa-tion? How is it that Maryland is so far be-Mr. Johnson, chairman of the committee hind the other members of the confederacy in on the militia, reported a bill, to enroll, or literary dignity? The Genius of Maryland mending and reducing into one the several longer! Where is the animating all convincions thereto.

"Like the remembrance of a pleasing strain Heard in our happier days!

The Primary Schools will, I have no doubt ameliorate the wretched intellectual condition of a great portion of our population. Experience has tested their stility. No one can be more willing than myself to award the due tribute of praise to the natriotic founder of these humble, yet useful institutions. They will be remembered when their opponents are forgotten. But they need no eulogium:

"Si monumentum requiris circumspice." The laws relating to these schools are, how ever, so complicated and indefinite, that a te-tal revision is absolutely accessary. A peri-odical inspection is very much needed. For the want of a proper inspection many of the the want of a preper inspection many of the but inadequately axtended, might also be adschools are in a very angromising condition.

In several instances, persons absolutely unacquainted with the common rudiments of education, and in others, men addicted to vices of the worst description, are employed as SPATISTICUS.

Ithorise the commissioners of Washington Cachers. In some districts where teachers prevent a proper supply of books and necessary articles.

These svils might be remedied by a judici-

ous and regular inspection. In the majority of the schools, I am happy to say, the liberality of the trustees, and the good sense of the pple, leave nothing to desire. An additioncounty tax, and the abolition of district

taxation, would add much to the stability and utility of the system.

It is to be hoped that the liberal policy that led to the establishment of the primary schools is not extinct, for much remains to be done.

The patronage of the legislatura must be ex-The patronage of the legislature must be ex-tended to schools of a different description: primary schools will never supply the want of colleges. The colleges already existing should be liberally assisted, and every encouragement should be given to all who may at mpt to establish similar institutions.

In every county a central school should be tablished for the reception of advanced holars from the primary schools who might isplay extraordinary abilities, in which they complete their studies, and prepare eir talents for the service of the state .lection of Directors on the part of the state, Were there not sufficient funds for the mainnance of such schools, they might be suppatted in a great measure, if not altogether, by the Manual Labour System.

It has been said by some, that genius will the members being collected in the ballot always force its way to honourable distinctions, it was scaled up and delivered to the one and the examples of many eminent characters are cited, with whom poverty and request, praying for an act to authorise the committee appointed on the part of this matters are cited, with whom porerty and moderator and Commissioners to levy and house to meet the committee named on the of the very many, who were not able to resist us not of many a highly-gifted but poor and solitary student, whose genius was suffered, like the flower of the wilderness,

"To waste its sweetness on the desert sir." It is not for Maryland to be the last in th race of intellectual glory. An absurd, I may say, sinful policy, may retaid the intellectu-al, and consequently moral advancement of the people for a time; but it is a proud consolation to reflect, that nothing can eventually arrest the progress of knowledge. It is gone forth conquering and to conquer. earth trembles at the murmurings of the vast rmy arrayed under its banners.

"The heart and the mind "The heart and the mind
"And the voice of mankind
"Shall arise in communion,
"And who shall resist that proud union?"

For the Maryland Gazette.

THE STATE BANK. The estension of loans upon real estate, so that every proprietor may become a banker to a limited amount, is one of the provisions of

the bill to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland. This principal, and the benefits to result from it, and the general operation of the proposed institutions are set forth in a report to the Legislature at December session 1850 to

the following effect—
"And the committee might adduce the evi

dence of innumerable authors to demonstrate the truth; and to justify the expediency of this proposition. On perusing the early history of our country, it will be found, in every instance without exception, that wherever cultivation was aided by the faculties of loan offices, the progress of improvement was astonishingly rapid, and only in agriculture, but in commerce, whilst, on the contrary, wherever those institutions were not established, the land lay mostly uncultivated-agriculture and commerce made slow advances, and the needy inhabitants were kept in wretched indolence." The celebrated work of Sir James Steuart, on political economy, is strong in support of this position. In countries where a scarcity of the circulating medium prevails, credit, he says, must be little known; and those who have solid property find it difficult to turn their commodities into money, without which industry cannot be carried on, and every improvement is disappointed. Under such circumstance it is proper to establish a bank which must issue upon land, and other securities. Of this nature are the banks of Scotland, and to them the improvement of that country is entirely owing.

Referring to a report in the Legislature of

Referring to a report in the Legislature of an eastern state, to demonstrate the advantages of such institutions to industry and trade, and the whole eco-iomy of national welfare, the committee might truly aver, that the curculation, can only act as the representatives of coin and public credit. This system of credit has now become indispensable in all commercial countries, it is the most powers ful agent in generating and accelerating the morable, and will add to the laurel's of the prosperity of a nation it casestially learner.

ples for the good of all, and not for the benefit of a privileged order or the favoured few."

Reverting to the beneficial influence of ex
At 10 o'clock, the Marshal mounted by
tending loans upon real estate the more flour.

At 11, a significant to fire. isling condition of the counties in which the accommodations of banks have been longert and most extensively employed, over those in which they have either chirely withheld or having beside him the Commandant of Africant o

FOREIGN.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EU. ROPE

ROPE

COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITES

BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND

DUTCH—CANNONADE OF THE CI
TADEL OF ANTWERP.

The packet ship John Jay; Capt. Huidredge,
arrived at New York on Thursday morning,
from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th

of December. By this arrival the editors of
the Commercial Advertiser have received
London papers of the 7th Dec.; and Liverpool of the 8th, both inclusive, with commercial intelligence of the latest dates.

THE SIEGE OF ANTWERP.

Our former advices from the Citadel of

Our former advices from the Citadel of Antwerp were to the evening-of Decem-ber 1st. They are now to the afternoon of the 5th. From the tenor of those tormer a counts, we were led to expect that the French batteries would have opened their fire upon the citadel on the 2d. Such, how ever, was but the fact. The besiegers continued their preparations with the utmost actinued their preparations with the utmost ac-tivity until the 4th, when an officer was de-spatched with a flag of fuce to the citadel. He was the beaver of another summons to Chasse to surrender, informing him at the same time that all was prepared on the side of the French, and that at 11 o'clock precisely their fire would commence in case of it.

fusal. The French had 103 gans placed and reads. The moment was one of intenscinterest. But the saspense was not of long duration. At 11 o'clock, a cannon shot from Fort Montes bello, followed by a tremendous fire of arc tillery, aunounced that the bearer of the fist had brought back a negative from the flat had brought back a negative from the Duta commander. During the remainder of the day, the discharge of cannon was kept up in regular succession, with great exactness. The Dutch answered with vigor, and the spectacle is described by the correspondents of the London press, as horrible, but nevertheless grand

Brussels, Wednesday, Noon, Dec. 5. The following particulars I have taken from the best informed of the morning papers

SIEGE OF THE CITADEL .- 1st Bulletin-Dec. 4, 3 o'clock —During last night and in the early part of this morning several batteries, which had not been finished, received their cannon.

At twenty minutes past 11 the signal we given, and the firing commenced from de-centre of the works, and immediately a whole of the batteries were unmasked. The cannon of the Fort Montebello also fired upon the citadel. Its cannon are served b French artillerymen. The citadel returned the fire, though rather slowly. At 3 o'clock neither shot nor shell had fallen on the city. However, every precaution was taken and every preparation made in case of the worst. The Belgian artillerymen are at their cannon, ready to reply in an instant to any attack made on the city from the citadel.

The Dutch shipping have made no more-

CHAPPELLE, Lieutenant-Colonel of the

The signal-office stationed on the tower of the cathedral reported, at 2 o'clock, that dis-order appeared to prevail in the citadel. THE FRENCH ARMY.

Berchem, Dec. 4. The night passed off quietly, the citadel continuing to send occasionally some shot and shells, which generally have done but little mischief. The roads being torn up, have recome altogether impassable, notwithstanding the fascines that were laid upon them, and was impossible to bring the cannon by that way. In an instant the resolution aras takes o cut the trench and to carry the 16 pieces which remained to be placed by a road which bordered on the glacis of the citadel. It was hoped that the Dutch, not expecting such a daring attempt, might not perceive them, and in the worst if they were seen it was only some men lost. This hold plan was executed with equal courage and success. The sentinels on the citadel perceived it, and in an instant a number of bullets and balls were let fly. Some men and horses were killed and wounded, but nevertheless the gans were carried forward, and in less than three hours

ful agent in generating and accelerating the prosperity of a nation; it essentially increases the active capital, which, in turn. Extends the productive labour, and is producing commodities for exportation tends to a favourable commercial balance.

Together with the influence of our free institutions, an adequate supply of the circulations, an adequate supply of the circulations, and call into action the effect where the stilled whole about 4,500 bullets, which supply the circulations of the body redistions. A feer exercise and this independently of howitzers and energies of the body politic. A free govern-ment is peculiarly adapted to the prosperous existence of such institutions; and to make-them productive of the greatest advantages, they must be established upon liberal princi-ples for the good of all, and not for the bene-th of a privileged order or the favoured few?

lery and engineers, his side de-camp, and a great number of officers, who were union to be present, gave the signal.

The battery No. 5 fired the first shot, which

was received with a thousand cries, repealed through the whole line; of Wire le Roi.

the sime moment, as it in echo, the fire of the other batteries answered to that of No. 5. The spectacle was grand. The Marshal and his staff proceeded from battery to battery. his staff proceeded from pattery to battery, encouraging the troops with his presence.

Each captain of artillery, fearleasty seated on the parapet of his battery, gave orders for the successive discharges of each gun, and coally watched the effect of the builty, staffing and sufficiently hishes. coally watered the enect of the ouncers, stat-ieg to his men, a 'little higher,' or a 'little lower,' in order to make the fire more effec-

In the twinkling of an eye the parapets of he citallel which had been crowded with latch afficers, were deserted, and not one of hem to be seen. One could so well follow be course of the balls from Fort Montebello the coarse of the Dalis from Fort Montebello that the earth of the parapets might have been seen dying about every time they were struck. The citable returned the fire but slowly. The discharges had not been much more frehe discharges had not been much more ne-uest than they were for the last few days. We remarked with pleasure in the trenches we wong papils of the Belgian Military about to familiarize their ears to the terrific

al of cannun. At noon the battery No. 1, erected in Fort Jonebella, had dismounted two pieces in he citalel. Lord vivas followed these hits, h of which was acknowledged by a Belgian dof masic, was struck up a lively air at We did not know what to make err shut. the presence of this band, but the idea was happy che. We observed some officers
alking below the partallel, as if to serve as the cannon of the besieged. The larsial, with a group of officers, was con-tantly moving coolly and slowly from battery Several bullets came into the brusher of our batteries and wounded me men, but, generally speaking the Dutch

hat less ar mately than on the preceding as. Most of their ballets pass over our One o'clock .- Three pieces in the citadel we been dismounted, not a person is seen the property. Several of our shot have such a large barrack in the citadel; we do t perceive that it is yet on fire. In our eir officers. The order is to fire slowly and take good aim. This is most strictly ostell. Every one is assonished at the slight estince made by Chasse. There are few rooms in the trenches, but a great number in openings from them, directed in a straight

ne towards the citadel.

It is said that the order will be given toit to make the second parallel, which will about 60 yards from the glacis of the citad. I am not able to give you any news of ant is passing on the left bank of the Scheldt, t there also must be some fighting, because see smoke. In the midst of this dreadful flict Marshal Gerrard preserves wonderful thicking that Antworp is now free from anger. General Chause attacked by the bat-No. 1 of Fort Montebello, and not havig fired on the city, 'tis to be hoped there nothing to fear for the people of Antwerp. 2 o'clock.—The fire continues on both des, but so great is the smoke that it is imossible to see its effects. It will be conti-sed during the night, but less briskly than

aring the day.

An order has been given to bring from erchem the fasctines and galtions.

4 o'clock.—The Marshall a still in the

An officer resident at Antwerp who has the re advantage at this moment of access to e citadel, has furnished the fullowing acant of the military observations on the part

the Datch garrison:

ANTWERP, Dec. 4.

Dering Friday night, Saturday and Saturary night, the Dutch continued firing about 0 shells an hour. On Sunday at 10 o'clock, made a sortie with from 80 to 100 men, order to make a reconnoisance, but they ere driven back at the point of the Dyonet, is morning being so wet the musk is if the french would not go off. The France did to perceive the Dutch, who came from the anette de Viel vill they were attacked. anette de Kiel, till they were attacked, hen the captain of artillery who commands the battery No. 5, against which the ataself brought back one of the Hufch ser-

The loss of the Dutch on this occasion was killed, several wounded who escaped, and prisoners, most of whom were wounded; at of the French was but 3 killed, 3 wound-, and 2 sappers made prisoners. It is mahere the principal part of the ff of Mar-al Gerard were established. I most im-ediately after the Durch opened a beavy fire the direction of the Church of St. Laurent, rough which more than twenty cannon balls

The Dutch kept ap a briak fire of grape

The Dutch kept up a brisk fire of grape of canister shot, as well as 4 mortars from a fanetic de Kiel, and 4 from the Lunette Lairent, the effect of which was but of fing importance till half past one in the pring of Monday. The Dutch made a send sortie at half past 10 on Spunday night, order to draw the mass of the French towards the point attacked, and as soon as the result of the fire during Monday and Morday night a very stack, and this morning at half past o'clock, the French opened 13 batteries of which are mounted with 48 pondders, other 4 with mortars of 18 such diameter, here, so that the firing is really terrific. I ach fear that the form will, suffer considering, as all the shot, and shells from the each batteries which are not well directed. I fall into it. The French cannot erretting halfesters for effecting a breach in the cital between they get possession of the two nettes, which they, expect, soon to accompand, though it will be very hot work. They we already succeeded in diamemoning/fources in the bastion of the middle incarret